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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/804,918	03/19/2004	Thomas G. Hallin	CE10557W	8360
23330	7590	08/18/2006	EXAMINER	
MOTOROLA, INC. LAW DEPARTMENT 1303 E. ALGONQUIN ROAD SCHAUMBURG, IL 60196			NGUYEN, QUANG N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2141	

DATE MAILED: 08/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/804,918	Applicant(s) HALLIN, THOMAS G.	
	Examiner Quang N. Nguyen	Art Unit 2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 June 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 4,7,9-14,17-19 and 26-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 4,7,9-13,17,18,26,27,29-33 and 35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 14,19,28 and 34 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Detailed Action

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 06/21/2006 has been entered.

Claims 4, 7, 9, 11, 13-14, 17 and 19 have been amended. Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8, 15-16 and 20-25 have been cancelled. Claims 26-35 have been added as new claims. Claims 4, 7, 9-14, 17-19 and 26-35 are presented for examination.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 33 and 35 are objected to because of the following informalities:
- Claim 33 recited the limitation: "in the database". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in this claim. Appropriate correction is required.
 - In line 2 of claim 35: "in claim 3, ..." should be "in claim 33, ..." and in line 6 of claim 35: "a type of identified communication device, ..." should be "a type of the identified communication device, ...". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 4, 7, 9-13, 26-27, 29-30, 32-33 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiga et al. (US 2004/0083282), hereinafter "Shiga", in view of Matsuzaki et al. (US 2004/0162870), hereinafter "Matsuzaki".**

5. As to claim 4, **Shiga** teaches a method for registering multiple communications devices, comprising:

identifying a communication device for registration by a user for providing an identified communication device (*identifying user terminals by terminal ID "a1", "a2", "b1", etc., as illustrated in Fig. 12A*) (**Shiga, Fig. 12A and paragraph [0038]**);

storing the identified communication device, the IP address and the priority corresponding to the identified communication device in an entry in a database (**Shiga, Fig. 12A and paragraph [0038]**).

However, **Shiga** does not explicitly teach setting a registration time of the identified communication device, selecting an expiration registration time based upon a type the identified communication device and storing the registration time and the expiration registration time in an entry in the database.

In an analogous art, **Matsuzaki** teaches a method and system for registering client devices, wherein the registration unit 109 conducts processing of client registration by acquiring a registration date-time from the timer unit 119, then registering a client ID in the registered device list in the same row as the acquired registration date-time (*i.e., setting and storing a registration time of the identified communication device*). **Matsuzaki** also teaches when registering each client device 200, the server 100 may generate expiry information showing a time period during which the registration of each client device 200 remains valid and store the expiry information in the field WITHDRAWAL DATE-TIME of the registered device list corresponding with each client device 200, as illustrated in Fig. 4 (*i.e., selecting and storing an expiration registration time corresponding to the identified communication device*) (**Matsuzaki, Fig. 4 and paragraphs [0063-0064], [0067] and [0303]**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing Art at the time of the invention to incorporate the feature of setting a registration time of the identified communication device, selecting an expiration registration time based upon a type the identified communication device and storing the registration time and the expiration registration time in an entry in the database, as disclosed by **Matsuzaki**, into the teaching of **Shiga**, since both references are directed to registering and managing client devices and would be considered to be analogous based on their related fields of endeavor. One would have been motivated to do so to allow the system to register both the CLIENT ID to identify the user device and the REGISTRATION-EXPIRATION TIME to keep track of the date and time at which the

client device is registered and expired to reduce the risk of unauthorized use/access of the system since the registration of a client device would be cancelled automatically at the expiry of the predetermined time period (**Matsuzaki, paragraph [0306]**).

6. As to claim 7, **Shiga** in view of **Matsuzaki** teaches the method of claim 4, wherein the step of setting a registration time of the identified communication device includes the step of selecting a registration time of the identified communication device by the communication system for database in response to the identified communication device (*i.e., the registration unit 109 conducts processing of client registration by acquiring a registration date-time from the timer unit 119, then registering the acquired registration date-time in the field REGISTRATION DATE-TIME of the registered device list shown in Fig. 4*) (**Matsuzaki, Fig. 4 and paragraphs [0064] and [0067]**).

The same motivations regarding the obviousness of claim 4 also apply equally well to claim 7.

7. As to claims 9-10, **Shiga** in view of **Matsuzaki** teaches the method of claim 4, wherein selecting an expiration registration time corresponding to the identified communication device includes the step of selecting the expiration registration time based for a first type of identified communication device such as a computer to be a first value (*for each registered client device 200, the server 100 may generate expiry information showing a time period during which the registration of each client device 200 with the server 100 remains valid*) (**Matsuzaki, paragraph [0303]**).

Examiner respectfully submits that it's obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing Art that the manner in which the length of the expiration registration time is determined maybe implementation-specific based on environmental or other factors such as the current load of the server, a newly-seen client device, re-registration of previously-registered client device, etc., hence, the expiration registration time could obviously be set at 1 hour for a computer as implemented by the administrator.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing Art to incorporate the feature of selecting the expiration registration time based for a first type of identified communication device to be a first value, into the teachings of **Shiga** and **Matsuzaki** to allow the system/administrator to dynamically determine the length of the expiration registration time for each registered device based on environmental or other factors such as the current load of the server, a newly-seen client device, re-registration of previously-registered client device, etc., to optimize the system operations.

8. Claims 11-12 recite substantially the same limitations as claims 9-10; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

9. As to claim 13, **Shiga** in view of **Matsuzaki** teaches the method of claim 11, further including selecting the priority of the identified communication device based upon one or more of the type of the identified communication device, a type of registration by the user of the identified communication device and the location of the

identified communication device (*selecting the priority by determining the media usable at the particular terminal based on the occupied/unoccupied status and the media type of the records*) (**Shiga, paragraphs [0061-0062]**).

10. As to claim 26, **Shiga** in view of **Matsuzaki** teaches the method of claim 4, further including steps of setting a priority for the identified communication device in the SIP based communication system (*setting the priority for the terminals a1, a2, and b1 as in Figs. 12A*); and storing the identified communication device and the priority corresponding to the communication device in the database (*storing terminals a1, a2, b1 and their corresponding priority as in Fig. 12A*) (**Shiga, Fig. 12A**).

11. As to claim 27, **Shiga** in view of **Matsuzaki** teaches the method of claim 26, wherein the step of setting a priority for the identified communication device includes the step of selecting a priority of the identified communication device based upon the type of the identified communication device (*selecting the priority by determining the media usable at the particular terminal based on the occupied/unoccupied status and the media type of the records*) (**Shiga, paragraphs [0038] and [0061-0062]**).

12. As to claim 29, **Shiga** in view of **Matsuzaki** teaches the method of claim 4, further receiving and storing the IP address in an entry in the database corresponding to the identified communication device (*storing the IP address "192.168.0.1:4567" corresponding to terminal "a1" as in Fig. 12A*) (**Shiga, Fig. 12A and paragraph [0038]**).

13. As to claim 30, **Shiga** in view of **Matsuzaki** teaches the method of claim 29, further including a step of determining by the communication system whether the identified communication is currently registered (*the table management program 13 checks whether the record of the policy for the receiving user terminal still exists in the policy management table 18*) (**Shiga, paragraph [0060]**).

14. Claim 32 contains substantially the same limitations as claims 4 and 26; therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale.

15. As to claim 33, **Shiga** in view of **Matsuzaki** teaches a method for registering multiple communication devices, comprising:

identifying a communication device for registration by a user for providing an identified communication device (*identifying user terminals by terminal ID "a1", "a2", "b1", etc., as illustrated in Fig. 12A*) (**Shiga, Fig. 12A and paragraph [0038]**);

selecting a priority of the identified communication device based upon one or more of the type of the identified communication device, the type or registration by the user of the identified communication device and the location of the identified communication device (*selecting the priority by determining the media usable at the particular terminal based on the occupied/unoccupied status and the media type of the records*) (**Shiga, paragraphs [0038] and [0061-0062]**);

storing the identified communication device and the priority in an entry in a database (**Shiga, Fig. 12A and paragraph [0038]**).

16. As to claim 35, **Shiga** in view of **Matsuzaki** teaches the method of claim 33, further including the steps of:

setting a registration time of the identified communication device for registering the identified communication device of the user (*i.e., the registration unit 109 conducts processing of client registration by acquiring a registration date-time from the timer unit 119, then registering the acquired registration date-time in the field REGISTRATION DATE-TIME of the registered device list shown in Fig. 4*) (**Matsuzaki, Fig. 4 and paragraphs [0064] and [0067]**); and

selecting an expiration registration time corresponding to the identified communication device and based upon a type of the identified communication device (*for each registered client device 200, the server 100 may generate expiry information showing a time period during which the registration of each client device 200 with the server 100 remains valid*) (**Matsuzaki, paragraph [0303]**), and wherein the storing step comprises the step of storing the identified communication device, the priority, the registration time and the expiration registration time in the entry in the database corresponding to the identified communication device (**Shiga, Fig. 12A and Matsuzaki, Fig. 4**).

The same motivations regarding the obviousness of claim 4 also apply equally well to claim 35.

17. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiga, in view of Matsuzaki, and further in view of Hind et al. (US 2004/0136358), hereinafter "Hind".

18. As to claim 31, **Shiga** in view of **Matsuzaki** teaches the method of claim 30, but does not explicitly teach if the identified communication device is currently registered, then changing the IP address for the currently registered communication device and storing the changed IP address in the entry of the identified communication device in the database.

In an analogous art, **Hind** teaches a system and method for establishing communication with mobile devices via a wireless packet data network, wherein data packets arrive at the gateway 140 from mobile devices 100, if the packet is a normal data packet, the gateway 140 routes the data to the correct redirector 12 according to the destination address in the packet header. The idle timer is also set or reset for this mobile device to ensure that the IP address is kept current and valid. Additionally, the IP mapping database 525A is updated in case the IP address for this mobile changed and an expiry timer is set for the mobile to indicate when the IP address might go stale (i.e., changing the IP address and storing the current IP address with the expiry information in the entry of the identified communication device in the database) (Hind, paragraphs [0072-0074]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing Art at the time of the invention to incorporate the feature of changing the IP

address and storing the changed IP address in the entry of the identified communication device in the database, if the device is currently registered, as disclosed by **Hind**, into the teachings of **Shiga-Matsuzaki**, since all references are directed to registering and managing client devices and would be considered to be analogous based on their related fields of endeavor. One would have been motivated to do so to ensure the IP address associated with the mobile device is kept current and valid in order to redirect data from the network to the mobile device enabling the user to receive important data as long as the (network) host system is provided with sufficient (current) information about the destination where the information is to be forwarded.

19. Claims 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pepper et al. (US 5,930,700), hereinafter “Pepper”, in view of Matsuzaki.

20. As to claim 17, Pepper teaches a system and method for automatically screening and directing incoming calls, comprising the steps of:

receiving by a network a call to the registered user (*the network 300 receives a call coming in for a subscriber from a communication device 302*) (**Pepper, col. 5, lines 20-22 and col. 6, lines 12-17**);

accessing an entry of a database for the registered user (*the system refers to the subscriber's schedule found in the DateBook database in order to determine at what address/number, i.e., at what device the subscriber is currently located*) (**Pepper, col. 6, lines 33-37**);

coupled the expedited call to a communication device of the multiple communication devices (*depending on the subscriber's schedule, the call maybe connected directly to the subscriber at the selected number, or to any other predetermined call delivery address, wherein it's obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a predetermined call delivery address could be determined by time, location, priority and/or by any other factors*) (**Pepper, col. 6, lines 39-42**).

However, **Pepper** does not explicitly teach selecting by the network a device having a highest priority and a most recent registration time in the entry of the database.

In an analogous art, **Matsuzaki** teaches a method and system for registering client devices, wherein the registration unit 109 conducts processing of client registration by acquiring a registration date-time from the timer unit 119, then registering a client ID in the registered device list in the same row as the acquired registration date-time (*i.e., setting and storing a registration time of the identified communication device*). **Matsuzaki** also teaches the selection of the client devices maybe made by separating client devices in the order of registration dates-times and/or in the order of priority ranks (*i.e., selecting a device having a highest priority and most recent registration time*) (**Matsuzaki, Fig. 4 and paragraphs [0063 - 0064], [0067], and [0403 - 0404]**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing Art at the time of the invention to incorporate the feature of selecting by the network a device having a highest priority and a most recent registration time in the entry of the database, as disclosed by **Matsuzaki**, into the teaching of **Pepper**, since both references are directed to registering and managing client devices and would be

considered to be analogous based on their related fields of endeavor. One would have been motivated to do so to allow the system to control the delivery of information to a client device according to the subscriber's direction, i.e., according to the latest registration information such as the priority and the date-time of its recent registration.

21. As to claim 18, **Pepper** in view of **Matsuzaki** teaches the method of claim 17, further including the steps of: for the registered user, determining from the database whether a registration expiration timer has expired; and if so, discarding by the network a corresponding entry in the database (*Pepper teaches the daily appointment calendar 908 allows the subscriber to indicate at what call delivery address the subscriber maybe reached during certain times of the day only, e.g., from 10AM – 11AM*) (**Pepper, col. 9 , lines 22-25**) and (*Matsuzaki teaches the client device is registered only for a time period shown by the expiry information, and the registration is automatically cancelled at the expiry of the time period*) (**Matsuzaki, paragraph [0305]**).

Allowable Subject Matter

22. Claims 14, 19, 28 and 34 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Art Unit: 2141

23. As to claims 14, 28 and 34, the prior art of records fail to teach or suggest individually or in combination that a method for registering multiple communication devices as claimed in claims 13, 27 and 33, wherein further including the steps of selecting a first priority based upon a location of a mobile station or based on a manual registration; and selecting a second priority for an automatic registration or re-registration, wherein the first priority is higher than the second priority, as set forth in claims 14, 28 and 34.

24. As to claim 19, the prior art of records fail to teach or suggest individually or in combination that a method for expediting a call as claimed in claim 17, wherein further including the steps of determining by the network whether there is more than one communication device of the registered user having the highest priority; if there is not more than one communication device having the highest priority, sending by the network the call to the communication device having the highest priority; and if there is more than one communication device with the highest priority, selecting by the network a communication device from the database having a most recent registration time and sending by the network the call to the communication device having the highest priority and the most recent registration time, as set forth in claim 19.

Conclusion

25. Applicant's arguments as well as request for reconsideration filed on 06/21/2006 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

26. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Singhal et al. (US 6,975,864) discloses seamless user mobility in a short-range wireless network environment.
- Watanabe et al. (US 2004/0192307 A1) discloses a method of coordinating the handoff of a mobile carrier between a first and second access networks.
- Luo et al. (US 2006/0041650 A1) discloses a method and system for cluster managing of network facilities.

27. A shortened statutory period for reply to this action is set to expire THREE (3) months from the mailing date of this communication. See 37 CFR 1.134.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quang N. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3886.

Art Unit: 2141

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's SPE, Rupal Dharia, can be reached at (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Quang N. Nguyen', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Quang N. Nguyen
Patent Examiner
AU – 2141